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IN THIS ISSUE:

LETTERS

More Good Wishes

Journal UFO is most enlightening on the Canadian scene as well as other parts of the world. Many of my acquaintances are very interested in this phenomenon, but are afraid of being laughed at if they publicly say so. My husband, grandson and myself had an experience of this sort at our property on Raglan Lake (near Palmer Rapids) in October 1967. It was very strange and we still remember it.

Mrs. Evelyn Nunn, Scarborough, Ont. Canada.

I am happy that you find Journal UFO *enlightening, Mrs. Nunn. Perhaps if you encouraged your friends to read our publication they would realize that UFOs are taken seriously by many people around the world. Could you give us more details on your experience on Raglan Lake?* -Ed.

•••

Thanks to you and your staff for a great publication, most enjoyable. So little information is available and I'm glad you go in for details. Wish you all continued success. Enclosed is my cheque for a two year renewal.

Mrs. Betty Dickson, St. Petersburg, Florida, USA.

Thanks for your compliments and wishes, Mrs. Dickson. We shall try to continue to bring you as detailed information as we can. -Ed.

•••

Thankyou for *Journal UFO*, Vol. 2, No. 1. Your review is more and more interesting. Very good work. Bravo!...Long life to *Journal UFO*.

Jean-Luc Proust, Lormont, France.

Thanks, Jean-Luc. We hope to be around for quite a while. -Ed.

Abduction in Toronto

The article by Lawrence Fenwick on 'Abduction in Toronto' (*JUFO*, 1:4, pp. 6-12) was quite interesting but I couldn't help but question the authenticity of the encounter because of:
1. Previous psychiatric problems.
2. Some evidence indicative of a psychiatric disorder. (i.e. possible borderline psychotic schizophrenic as indicated by A: 'Dull effect' noted by lack of emotional expression about the incident, father's death, etc. I recall that the investigators encouraged her to be relaxed, but was she obviously agitated by the incident or not? B:'Paranoid thoughts' - "I think he wanted to kill them." There seemed to be no basis in her story for her to think such a thought. C: Past record of possible delusions/ hallucinations. e.g."vivid imagination..", "claimed to have seen bizzare-looking ghosts before the encounter.")
3. Possible candidate for being a drug abuser. (i.e. a 14 year old on summer vacation with adolescent problems raises the possibility. She was reported to have slept 12 hours after each sighting. Most abused drugs cause one to sleep for prolonged periods after the 'high.' Also most street drugs are cut with atropine or atropinic-like drugs which cause pupils to dilate, face to become flushed, increased heart rate, etc. "Sarah's face was highly flushed when she arrived at home and her eyes were dilated.")
4. Incoherent information. I believe that this might be used to evaluate whether the person's perception of an encounter was realistic or non-realistic. This concept may be difficult to understand but let me use this example:

Man 'A' says he left his apartment by walking through the wall, and when he returned he entered through the door.

Man 'B' says the same except that when he returned he entered his apartment by going through the wall again.

Now if one decided that

maybe one might be able to walk through a wall then which man would you be inclined to say experienced a real perception? I would be inclined to question Man A's perception because it was incoherent. Dreams, hallucinations and delusions - being non-realistic - are prone to incoherencies of content, and this may be a useful criterion to use in deciding if a person's perception of an encounter was realistic or not.

Now Sarah said "I went in (to the craft) through the wall... they took me out the door." Why didn't they take her through the wall again?

In summary, I can't help but question the authenticity (realism) of her experience because of these four elements.

Frank Evans, Hon. B.Sc.,
(Pharmacology & Physiology),
3rd. yr. Medical student,
London, Ont., Canada.

This was, and still is, a puzzling series of incidents. On the surface your arguments seem valid under the circumstances which you quoted, and they must be given consideration. However, the physical evidence (e.g. ground traces) and the numerous witnesses (some of them independent) in this case complicate the situation. According to Fenwick and Muscat who investigated the case there was no evidence of drug use (other than possibly the symptoms you describe. The major witness was not apprehensive of police or media involvement in the case, which would seem contrary to the behavior of a person using drugs.

Perhaps further study of the effects recently recorded by Ray Stanford and his PSI staff may throw additional light on incidents such as these, but until these types of encounters have been given further serious study by qualified researchers, I for one am not ready to draw any conclusions. Sarah's experience may not have been a completely real physical event, but I am not yet ready to write it off as a complete fabrication or delusion.-Ed.

Animal 'mutes'

I certainly would appreciate knowing about any issues of your publication which have dealt with the animal mutilation phenomenon. A list of back copies would also be helpful.

If at all possible, I would like to hear from any of your readers having information on any animal mutilations in the area of British Columbia. This information will aid me greatly in my research project on this subject which I have been investigating for the past several years.

Tommy R. Blann,
1002 Edmonds Lane,
Apt. 152,
Lewisville, Texas 75067
USA.

See JUFO, Vol. 1, No. 4 for article by Don Worley entitled UFOs & the Great Missing Cow Parts Mystery *(p28). (For interested readers, yet another writer has solved the 'mute' mystery - see* Penthouse, *Sept., 1980, p120. -Ed.)* ●

READERS ARE INVITED TO COMMENT ON ANY ARTICLES FEATURED IN JOURNAL UFO, OR ON ANY ASPECT OF UFOLOGY OR RELATED FIELDS. UFO REPORTS ARE WELCOMED. CONFIDENTIALITY GUARANTEED IF REQUESTED.

Editorial Comment

David A. Haisell



THIS ISSUE IS DEDICATED TO MY LATE MOTHER WHO PASSED AWAY ON JULY 7, 1980.

**

A couple of years ago I encountered a case which illustrates how easy it can be for a member of the public who might have indeed seen something unidentifiable, to let his imagination lead him to believe that any strange event he cannot immediately identify is a UFO. The case involved a Hamilton, Ontario man (Mr. H) and his family, who had been seeing strange lights in the sky throughout much of July, 1978, but had not known where to report them until the end of the month. At first, he described his observations to the local airport, only to be subjected to a series of sarcastic remarks. Eventually he learned of U. P. Investigations Research Inc., and we received his call on the evening of August 1.

Since the sightings were occurring on an almost nightly basis he was apparently becoming paranoid that the lights were interested in him and his family. He had recently taken an interest in astronomy, and had just purchased a fairly expensive refractor telescope.

After receiving his call I immediately contacted our investigator in Hamilton, Joe DeVincentis, who lived only a few blocks away from Mr. H. Joe was just leaving for work on the night shift but agreed to look into the case the following day. That evening, however, Joe himself saw something peculiar just as he arrived at the Stelco plant where he worked. He reported, "At 10:10 p.m. I spotted an object with a contained deep red glow apparently roughly five feet in diameter at about 50-100 feet in altitude. This object was heading on a crash course at a 45 degree angle. At first I thought it was a plane in trouble, and since there wasn't evasive action taken to correct its course I figured it was doomed. The object then passed behind a building obscuring my view. I didn't see or hear from it again."

The next evening Joe went to the home of Mr. H. He reported that, "I found him to be articulate and friendly, but a bit too 'overly taken' by his observations. During the interview I learned that there were more witnesses to these reported events including members of his family and a few neighbours. I also learned that there had been more sightings occurring on an almost continual basis for at least one month prior to my first visit. These objects would appear at

regular intervals; at times a single object would pass, and then between four and six, usually travelling NE to SW and back again, in an erratic flight pattern. When first spotted these objects, oval in shape, would appear as a brilliant white light or at times a dull orange glow at a reported altitude of 700-1000 feet."

Later that evening just before Joe had to leave for work, they all noticed a small point of light moving from west to east, south of the zenith. Joe commented, "At first I figured it to be a satellite because of the clear, cloudless night until the light stopped dead, blending in with a configuration of stars. We were just about to brush it off as an illusion of some kind when to our surprise we spotted a second light of similar intensity moving in the opposite direction east to west toward the position of the first." Joe told me that this light also came to an abrupt halt close to the second, approximately one or two degrees from it, and both remained there until Joe unfortunately had to leave for work. Upon arriving at Stelco he immediately telephoned Mr. H and was informed that "within minutes of my departure the two lights suddenly took off at an 'incredible rate of speed' in opposite directions." This event still remains unexplained.

On August 3rd I was able to go to Mr. H's to see if I could perhaps observe any of these sightings myself. I found Mr. H to be very organized. He and his neighbours had kept an accurate log of all their sightings, complete with diagrams and sketches of what looked like disc shaped objects, some complete with domes. In many cases they were flying in "vee" formation, and this immediately aroused my suspicions. I was also informed that one of the neighbours was not very popular at the moment because he claimed that he had observed the objects through binoculars, and that they were definitely birds. There was, in fact, a bird sanctuary a little south of the area. I reserved judgement.

It was an extremely clear night, unusually so for Hamilton, and before long one of the neighbour's sons excitedly shouted, "There's one!" The boy had exceptionally good vision, and at first none of us could see anything. Eventually I spotted a faint light moving in a SW direction, picked it up in the binoculars, and identified it as a satellite, much to the disappointment of most of the witnesses. Several more satellites were observed and I was beginning to think that these people had been greatly exaggerating what they had seen when the boy again grabbed me and yelled, "Here they come!" Moving very rapidly toward us were a series of dull orange, oval-shaped glowing objects, roughly in "vee" formation. I just managed to catch them in the binoculars before they disappeared over a nearby building. They were definitely birds, probably geese, reflecting the reddish-orange glow of the lights of Hamilton. The unpopular neighbour had been vindicated, but I immediately became just as unpopular.

A few nights later at 12:10 a.m., Joe received another call from Mr. H who had been watching a peculiar object hovering in the NE sky. Joe related that when he arrived he found Mr. H and a neighbour, both 'jittery with excitement' looking through the telescope at the object. Joe explained that "it displayed the characteristics of a star just over the horizon, and that the spectral changes it was going through were most likely due to its light being refracted by the atmosphere." When the witnesses appeared doubtful about his explanation Joe further predicted that "soon the star would be at a point well above the horizon, and the twinkling should subside." To the embarrassment and disappointment of the witnesses his prediction came true. A valuable astronomy lesson had been learned.

There have been no more reports from Mr. H or his neighbours.

This case illustrates how uninformed members of the public can let their imaginations run wild when it comes to the UFO phenomenon. This is nothing new to UFO researchers, of course, but the irony is that there could have been a genuine UFO sighting which initiated the whole process. It is possible that the witnesses did see an unidentifiable object, but then almost anything in the sky that moved became a UFO. The two sightings by Joe DeVincentis at Stelco on the night of August 1st, and at the home of Mr. H the following evening, remain unidentified. ●

Are Planetary Moons Harboring Alien Life Forms?

FRANKLIN R. RUEHL

Dr. Franklin Ruehl Jr., has written several articles in the past for Canadian UFO Report. *He graduated with a Ph.D. in theoretical nuclear physics from UCLA in 1970, and has since been associated with physics departments at UCLA and the California Polytechnic University. His scientific papers have been published in several journals, including* Nuclear Physics, Acta Physica, Chinese Journal of Physics *and the* Indian Journal of Physics. *We welcome him as a continuing contributor to* Journal UFO.

While other planets are typically thought of as being the probable origin of extraterrestrials who may be navigating spacecraft we see as UFOs, it has long been my belief that life has also evolved on at least some of the moons of both our stellar system and others. Using our solar family, with a minimum of 33 natural satellites in its fold (see table 1) as a model and extrapolating to the other roughly 250 billion stars within our own Milky Way galaxy, some 8.75 trillion possible sites for alien life abound in our quadrant of space. With at least 100 billion other galaxies presently catalogued, an overall incredible figure of 875 billion trillion potential habitats for life beyond Earth abide on the cosmic backdrop, irrespective of planetary bodies!

Even before the American space probes Pioneers 10 and 11 and Voyagers 1 and 2 journeyed to the domain of Jupiter, terrestrial astronomers realized from spectroscopic measurements that the Galilean quartet of sizable Jovian satellites, Ganymede, Callisto, Europa, and Io, had thin atmospheres, immediately marking them as prime candidates as life bearers. The Pioneers confirmed the atmospheric data while the Voyagers yielded significant new facts about each one.

Ganymede, for instance, has a diameter of 3220 miles, placing it in the planet-sized range (compare Mercury, e.g. at 3200 miles). On a global scale, it has a variegated surface (i.e. irregularly marked) cast in several shades of drab gray and brown, with randomly distributed bright regions providing points of sharp contrast. Auspiciously, this surface is an admixture of rocks and dirty water-ice, with the bright patches representing deep, underlying clean ice spewed up by meteoritic impacting. And, grooved terrain, which covers much of this moon, is apparently brighter than adjacent real estate because it is exposing clean ice just below ground level.

Ganymede is a low-density body (1.9 g/cc compared to the Earth's 5.5 g/cc), constituted of at least 50% water and ice by weight, and differentiated into a silicate-rich core, an ice crust, and either a liquid water mantle or warm-convecting ice mantle just underneath. Ganymede's high albedo (i.e. reflective brightness) seems to confirm that water-ice is indeed exposed on its surface.

Callisto, with a girth of 2950 miles, is only slightly smaller than Mercury. Its surface is more heavily cratered than Ganymede's, and is probably the oldest in Jupiter's flock. Callisto is also marked by the largest surface feature in the solar system, a gargantuan 1600-mile bull's-eye configuration consisting of a 200-mile light colored central basin encircled by 8 to 10 evenly-spaced concentric mountainous ridges, undoubtedly produced by a mammoth meteoritic collision. Auspiciously, Callisto's density (1.79 g/cc) is even less than Ganymede's, indicating that it, too, harbors quantities of H_2O in its bulk composition, such as in water-ice amalgamated with rocky materials. While it is the darkest of the 4 major Jovian satellites, it is twice as reflective as our own Moon, suggesting again the presence of dirty ice on the surface.

Europa, with a 1910-mile waistline, is virtually devoid of any impact features, but is an otherwise intriguing body. For instance, the surface is laced with a series of intersecting fissures 30 to 100 miles wide and extend-

ing thousands of miles across the Europan landscape in some cases.

Europa's relatively high albedo points to vast amounts of water-ice on the surface, as do Earth-based infrared spectral analyses. And, the satellite's density of 3.03 g/cc implies at least a 20% water composition. Indeed, the mysterious fissures may well represent huge cracks on an icy shell enveloping most of Europa. In order for such cracks to exist, that shell must be no greater than 5 miles in depth, with a 50-to-60-mile ocean lying beneath, an ocean which may be concealing an entire spectrum of biota, none of which, of course, are necessarily humanoid or intelligent, only alive!

Conceivably, small seas are also on Ganymede and Callisto, perhaps serving as domiciles for alien bioforms therein.

The fourth portulent Jovian satellite, Io, with a 2200-mile midriff, has not been described as a water bearer despite a density of only 3.53 g/cc, but is now recognized as the only body aside from the Earth to be exhibiting active volcanism. Indeed, at least 7 live volcanoes have been identified on this rubescent moon, with myriads of others undoubtedly present there. Such continuous volcanic outgassing should be providing both heat and a substantial quasi-atmosphere that might well foster the evolution of some types of Ionian life.

In addition, Io is linked to Jupiter by a colossal electric circuit generating a current flow of an unbelievable 10 trillion watts of power! High-energy particles continuously circulate back and forth between the 2 bodies. These electrons interact with Io's surface, and á la lightning in the primordial terrestrial milieu, may be acting as catalytic agents promoting biogenesis. Indeed, actual lightning bolts of unparalleled dimensionality are probably striking the Ionian surface on a daily basis.

Jupiter has at least 8 other moons, with the existence of a possible 13th and 14th still being debated in astronomical circles. Of these, only Amalthea, the closest at 68,300 miles away, might offer life an opportunity for development. It is saturated by Jupiter's radiation fields and may have a hydrogenic greenhouse imposed upon it, providing some degree of heating. But, on the other hand, with only a 100-mile diameter, Amalthea gravity may be too weak to hold any gases in tow. However, continual proton bombardment may have created a quasi-atmosphere, maintained in perpetuity by these high-energy particles.

The remaining moons range in diameter from 10 to 40 miles while lying between 7 and 15 million miles from Jupiter. They are both too small to contain any atmospheres and too far removed to soak up hydrogen nuclei from the radiation fields for quasi-atmosphere formation.

Titan, which is the largest satellite in our solar family with a planet-sized diameter of 3550 miles, rotates about Saturn. Earth-based studies back in 1972 detected a hydrogenic greenhouse effect operative on it, engendering relatively high temperatures thereupon. The most oft-quoted value is -100 F, which, while not appealing to Miami Beach sun bathers, is still consonant with the Antarctica, where indigenous bioforms flourish. Actually, the atmospheric pressure may be greater than calculated from terra firma, and the temperature higher, but when Pioneer 11 rendezvoused with Titan last September 2 to provide accurate data, a Russian satellite inadvertently (?) blocked its crucial transmission. Hopefully, the veil of mystery will be lifted when Voyager 1 flies by the enigmatic body this coming November.

In 1952, it was reported that water-ice might be present on some of Saturn's other satellites. Some 24 years later, an astrophysical team confirmed that hypothesis, reporting that spectral absorption bands for water had been verified for Rhea, Japetus, Dione, and Tethys, the 4 largest moons of Saturn after Titan, with respective diameters of 1150, 1000, 900, and 750 miles. Obviously, water's presence in any quantity or form on a heavenly body is a promising indication that bioactivity may be taking place thereupon.

While astronomical texts continue to list only 9 moons for Saturn, data from Pioneer 11 infers that anywhere from 13 to 22 may actually be in orbit about the ringed beauty. But, no atmospheric gases, liquids, or surface ices have been de-

Name	Discovery		Mean Distance in Miles	Period of Revolution	Diameter in Miles
				d h m	
Moon			238,857	27 7 43	2160
SATELLITES OF MARS					
Phobos	Hall,	1877	5,800	0 7 39	12 x 17
Deimos	Hall,	1877	14,600	1 6 18	6 x 8
SATELLITES OF JUPITER					
Amalthea	Barnard,	1892	68,300	0 11 53	100
Io	Galileo,	1610	262,000	1 18 28	2200
Europa	Galileo,	1610	417,000	3 13 14	1910
Ganymede	Galileo,	1610	666,000	7 3 43	3220
Callisto	Galileo,	1610	1,170,000	16 16 32	2950
Sixth	Perrine,	1904	7,133,000	250 14	50
Seventh	Perrine,	1905	7,295,000	259 16	20
Tenth	Nicholson,	1938	7,369,000	263 13	10
Twelfth	Nicholson,	1951	13,200,000	631 2	10
Eleventh	Nicholson,	1938	14,000,000	692 12	10
Eighth	Melotte,	1908	14,600,000	738 22	10
Ninth	Nicholson,	1914	14,700,000	758	10
SATELLITES OF SATURN					
Janus	Dollfus,	1966	100,000	0 17 59	300
Mimas	Herschel,	1789	116,000	0 22 37	300
Enceladus	Herschel,	1789	148,000	1 8 53	400
Tethys	Cassini,	1684	183,000	1 21 18	750
Dione	Cassini,	1684	235,000	2 17 41	900
Rhea	Cassini,	1672	327,000	4 12 25	1150
Titan	Huygens,	1655	759,000	15 22 41	3550
Hyperion	Bond,	1848	920,000	21 6 38	100
Iapetus	Cassini,	1671	2,213,000	79 7 56	1000
Phoebe	Pickering,	1898	8,053,000	550 11	100
SATELLITES OF URANUS					
Miranda	Kuiper,	1948	77,000	1 9 56	200
Ariel	Lassell,	1851	119,000	2 12 29	500
Umbriel	Lassell,	1851	166,000	4 3 38	300
Titania	Herschel,	1787	272,000	8 16 56	700
Oberon	Herschel,	1787	365,000	13 11 7	600
SATELLITES OF NEPTUNE					
Triton	Lassell,	1846	220,000	5 21 3	3000
Nereid	Kuiper,	1949	5,000,000	359 10	200
SATELLITE OF PLUTO					
Charon	June 22,	1978	12,000	6 9 17	720

Satellites of our Solar System

tected on any of the others, all of which are probably too weak gravitationally to contain any measurable atmospheres.

Seldom-mentioned Triton, one of Neptune's 2 satellites, is another giant, with a 3000-mile horizontal expanse. Recently, a thin atmosphere consisting of methane was confirmed in the skies above this body, most auspicious for biogenic processes at work there. Not only is methane one of the fundamental building blocking (along with ammonia and hydrogen) for organic life on Earth, but it also can act in a fashion analogous to CO_2 in creating a greenhouse effect that might tend to heat the Tritonian surface. And, considering that this satellite is only 220,000 miles from its primary on the average, it may be absorbing protons and other high-energy particles entrapped in a hypothesized Neptunian magnetic field. Such particles, of course, might act as catalytic agents for biogenesis.

Conversely, Neptune's other moon, miniscule Nereid, is a poor candidate as a life-bearer, having only a 200-mile wide girth and a location 5 million miles removed from the planet. It is, in effect, a large, barren asteroid.

A quintet of relatively small moons attends the planet Uranus. The 2 largest, Titania, with a 700-mile waistline, and Oberon, with a 600-mile girth, offer some prospects of being able to hold atmospheres in anchor about them. Oberon, in particular, is suspected of having an icy surface, perhaps of solid water or solid methane, as evinced by its high albedo. And, Titania, along with the remaining trio of Miranda, Umbriel, and Ariel, may, too, be laden with ice.

All five could also be readily immersed in regular proton showers from Uranus, allowing hydrogenic greenhouses to develop, assuming that the planet is possessed of a magnetosphere capable of snaring energetic nucleons. However, for life to develop on such worlds, their gravitational tugs must be sufficiently strong, which is probably not the case for Miranda, Umbriel, and Ariel, leaving Titania and Oberon as the most promising Uranian sites for future exploration.

Even our own Moon, with a 2160-mile diameter, may be giving vitalization to some measure of bioactivity. While the Apollo soil samples were subjected to every conceivable form of biological, botanical, bacteriological, and virological test, yielding no positive signs of life whatsoever, lunar biota could still be extant on the body. Although it is externally an airless realm, gases and liquids (even H_2O) could be trapped in remote caves that have been sealed off for eons, providing an ecological niche for some form of life on the satellite. Unfortunately, Apollos 18, 19, and 20, which were slated to include some cave exploration, were cancelled by NASA. Hopefully, missions will be launched to the Moon soon by some nation, so the mystery of the lunar caves can be resolved; as of yet, insufficient data has been adduced to write our nearest neighbor off totally as a dead body.

Mars' 2 satellites, Phobos and Deimos, on the other hand, appear to be simply too dwarfed in stature (12 by 17 miles and 6 by 8 miles, respectively) to be capable of sustaining any atmospheres or attendant bioforms. They, like Nereid, tend to resemble lifeless asteroids, not vital planets.

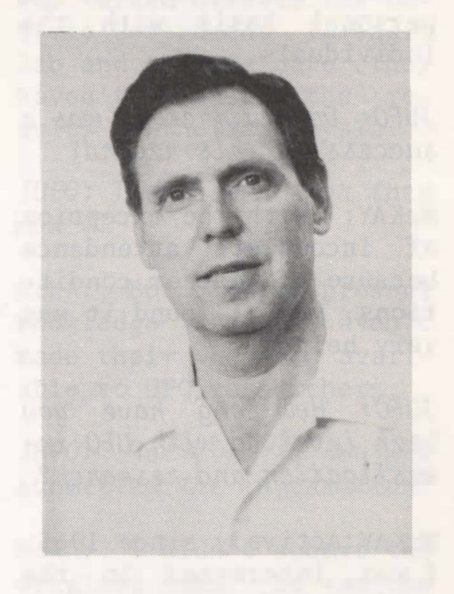
On June 22, 1978, a moon was accidentally discovered in orbit about remote Pluto. It appears to be stationed some 12,000 miles from its primary, executing its revolutionary period every 6 days, 9 hours, and 17 minutes, in curious congruence with Pluto's own rotational time. This body has a diameter of approximately 720 miles with a mass 5-10% of Pluto itself. Nothing has as yet been determined about this satellite's composition, so no definitive statement can yet be made about its life-sustaining capability.

Finally, discovered during the summer of 1978 were miniscule moons (of 40 miles in girth or less) in orbit about 5 asteroids: 532 Herculina, 6 Hebe, Eros, Pallas, and 44 Mysa. As the asteroids themselves are highly questionable as bearers of life, even less can be stated about their miniature moons' potential to act as the domiciles of biota.

Hence, assuming a more conservative figure of perhaps only 5 moons per stellar family harboring life forms, still 1.25 trillion possibilities abound in our galaxy, and 125 billion trillion in our island universe. Just conceivably, UFOs are originating from such a moon rather than a planet. ●

JOURNAL UFO: INTERVIEW

CONVERSATION WITH HENRY McKAY



Henry McKay, an electrician by trade, has been researching UFOs for several years. He is both the Canadian regional director and the Ontario provincial director for the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), and also a member of the UFO Research Centre: Ontario. He resides in Toronto.

JUFO: Henry, I'm going to put you on the spot right away. You're one of the pioneer Canadian ufologists. Can you tell me what's wrong with the state of ufology in Canada today?

McKAY: I'd have to question the term 'pioneer' because probably a number of individuals had done quite a bit of work before I arrived. To answer your question, I think the biggest obstacle is the government's suppression of information.

JUFO: So you feel the researchers involved are doing as well as possible and that if they just had this additional information from the government, things would be fine.

McKAY: Yes. It's a question of individual efforts with each person volunteering his time and whatever financial support, and full disclosure of information from the government would make a tremendous difference.

JUFO: Yes, there don't seem to be many groups or individuals involved in the research in Canada, perhaps for this reason.

McKAY: I think the interest is there but it's basically a question of time, talent and money.

JUFO: On the question of talent what do you think about individuals getting involved in the research?

McKAY: Well I highly support that because they're not restricted in terms of policy matters or peer pressure.

JUFO: But what about ability? You just can't take anybody off the street and expect them to do a good job?

McKAY: What is to prevent them from doing this? There's nothing wrong with it. We all have to start somewhere.

JUFO: I realize that. But from what I've seen, there doesn't seem to be any consistent effort within Canadian groups to train an individual who has expressed an interest in this field. After all, this is a serious field we are involved with.

McKAY: I agree. We're basically searching for new knowledge, and the question of training an investigator or researcher is a very worthwhile undertaking, and as you know I've had some experience in teaching courses in this respect. Again, I find it's not a question of individual interest, it's a question of response or acceptibility on the part of the business or educational community.

JUFO: So you feel this training aspect should be part of the educational program?

McKAY: Yes. Certainly.

JUFO: You recently held a small invitational conference in Toronto for researchers and organizations from southern Ontario Quebec and northern New York state. What was the overall aim of that conference?

McKAY: To determine what the individual organizational goals were, to find out what work they had been doing recently and to become acquainted on a personal basis with the individuals.

JUFO: Do you feel it was a success in this regard?

McKAY: With the exception of incomplete attendance because of weather conditions, yes, I found it was very helpful.

JUFO: How long have you been involved with UFO investigation and research?

McKAY: Actively since 1965. I was interested in the subject before that, but only on a passive level.

JUFO: What got you started?

McKAY: I felt there should be further research on the subject. I felt UFOs were a reality and that I would in some way make some small contribution as a centennial project.

JUFO: The last active research that I'm aware of that took place before that time was started by Wilbert Smith in Ottawa. Were you familiar with his work at that time?

McKAY: Yes. I was associated with a group here in Toronto who were kind of limited in their activities and who weren't that well-known, called CAPIC (Canadian Aerial Phenomena Investigations Committee). In 1967 they merged with a group from Winnipeg called CAPRO (Canadian Aerial Phenomenon Research Organization). I believe that two years after that they ceased to function.

JUFO: That seems to happen to many groups. You are now involved with the Mutual UFO Network in the U.S. What are your responsibilities as Ontario's representative to this organization?

McKAY: Well, I wear two caps. I'm the Canadian regional director, and also Ontario provincial director for Canada. My responsibilities are to promote research, the educational approach and the basic study of the UFO phenomenon. Also to encourage individuals and organizations to co-operate with other organizations in the exchange of information. MUFON itself is an international group devoted to serious study and publication of their efforts in a journal. Originally it was formed through a merger of individual organizations or clubs back in 1969. It has expanded tremendously and I feel it is doing a very credible job, and I hope many more people will be inclined to join such an organization.

JUFO: How do you actually carry out your responsibilities in Canada?

McKAY: I'm not as active in the field of investigations as I used to be due to restrictions in available time. But I am involved in speaking before public groups, T.V. and radio, responding to individual queries and encouraging new membership of qualified people.

JUFO: You also mentioned something about a course that you teach. Can you tell us about that?

McKAY: For a number of years I've been conducting an evening course at the continuing education division of both the Toronto and Scarborough Boards of Education. It is a 24 hour course providing a general outline of the whole subject, information on quality publications, organizations, and accepted methods of carrying out investigations and research.

JUFO: What sort of response are you getting from this course?

McKAY: It varies with the location and the amount of promotion I can provide prior to the registration. It's been good so far.

JUFO: Is your position with MUFON an elected one or an appointed one?

McKAY: It's an appointed one, appointed by two present directors of the organization.

JUFO: Is it an open-ended position?

McKAY: Yes.

JUFO: You are also involved with the UFO Research Centre: Ontario. Could you elaborate a little on your activities with them?

McKAY: Yes. UFORCO is a standing committee of the Toronto Society for Psychical Research. When I initially became involved I was primarily interested in learning more about psychic phenomena. I had done some research into the background of the organization and they seemed to be an ideal association to become involved with. I attended a number of meetings, discussed the subject of UFOs with the gathering who appeared interested, and I began to lead a few discussions. From there we eventually formed the standing committee and I became the first chairman. Michael Sinclair is now in that position. (NOTE: JUFO interviewed Sinclair in Vol. 1, No. 1).

JUFO: Getting back to the subject of UFO sightings in Canada can you estimate how many cases you have been involved with investigating?

McKAY: Well it's not a question of numbers, it's a question of degree. I would estimate about one hundred since 1965.

JUFO: How do you report the results of these investigations, at least the ones you become directly involved with?

McKAY: It depends upon the type of case and the willingness of the observers to provide information. I would generally submit some data to MUFON, or perhaps CUFOS (Center for UFO Studies) and NICAP if I thought they were involved in that certain aspect or had their own investigators involved.

JUFO: How do you notify Canadian groups?

McKAY: Generally, if it falls within the territory of another group I would endeavor to enlist their help in becoming more involved in the case than I. There is always the question of economics in travelling to a location. I find it very time consuming to try to inform all people on an individual basis.

"I think the biggest obstacle is the government's suppression of information."

JUFO: One of your major interests has been in ground traces allegedly left by UFOs when they would land or come close to land. Can you describe one or two such incidents, and what if anything was discovered as a result of analysis of the traces?

McKAY: Three cases come to mind, and stand out not because of the end results of the analysis, but primarily because of the mechanics involved. One case took place on Allumette Island, Quebec, in 1969, and my field notes were submitted to the National Research Council. The following year when I went back to determine the extent of that particular file they claimed they had no information on that particular case. When I pressed the fact that I had submitted certain data to that office and spoke to an individual concerned they suddenly recalled, and from another file, pulled out the information. It indicated to me you have to know where the files are and the data that you are seeking before you're going to get the full disclosure of information from them.

JUFO: Do you think this is just carelessness on their part, or purposeful?

McKAY: I just couldn't comment on that because I'm not in a position to know. I know that I was disillusioned, let's put it that way. The second case involved possible or alleged traces discovered by a tobacco farmer in southern Ontario. The substance was turned over to the Ontario Government forensic lab and to this date they haven't released the results of their analysis.

JUFO: They haven't or they won't?

McKAY: Both. To my present knowledge they haven't made their report available to UFO researchers.

JUFO: Not even to you who submitted the information?

McKAY: I didn't submit the original data, it was the Ontario Provincial Police investigators who submitted the substance for analysis. The only official answer I got was that it was a police matter and didn't concern me.

JUFO: There was no other residue left for you to take a sample yourself?

McKAY: I endeavored to do that but it didn't prove fruitful. Whether I had the right sample or not I don't know. The results were negative. The third case involves an incident which was investigated both by a federal government agency and the University of Toronto Aerospace Centre. A substance was obtained from a site that turned out to be almost pure uric acid. It was quite surprising to me due to the fact that it was found in a natural environment at a reported UFO landing site.

JUFO: Can you describe the UFO incident allegedly associated with this?

McKAY: Well, this was basically reports of aerial sightings in the area with a possible relation to a depression in the ground and a burn ring, if you will.

JUFO: What was seen in this case, lights or something solid?

McKAY: Lights.

JUFO: Were the witnesses fairly close?

McKAY: No, but they were familiar with the location and assumed from their observations that it had gone down behind the hills where the traces were found a year later.

JUFO: So we're talking about circumstantial evidence then?

McKAY: Yes.

JUFO: In the other cases that you mentioned was there more definite evidence the traces could be directly attributed to a UFO? In other words did the witness see the UFO and then immediately see the traces?

McKAY: Not immediately, no. In the case at Allumette Island the physical traces were observed during the following daylight hours, and in the case of the tobacco farmer it was two days later that he observed the substance in his tobacco crop.

JUFO: Was any of this information, communicated to UFOCAT?

McKAY: Not directly through me. It would have been done through MUFON.

JUFO: Ted Phillips published a treatise several years ago on ground trace cases, and I just wondered if these incidents were recorded in his work.

McKAY: I don't think the case involving the tobacco farmer made it - I think that was at about the time the book was being published - but I believe the other two are in the Phillips trace catalogue.

JUFO: I know there have been several cases like this in Canada. One that immediately comes to mind involved a farmer in Langenburg, Saskatchewan. There weren't any chemical traces, nor burn damage, but merely flattened grass. Are you aware of any study in Canada, or publication, which tries to present together all of these types of ground traces in this country?

McKAY: No, I'm not.

JUFO: That would be a good area for further research then.

McKAY: Yes. It certainly would be.

JUFO: Another area which interests you concerns sightings near power plants and high tension lines. Is this a common type of report from your experience?

McKAY: It's a type of report which, for one who is familiar with the phenomenon, certainly sticks out, and on a number of occasions I've come across reports involving power outages, fluctuations or interruptions that may have tied in with UFO activity. In this regard I presented a brief (No.217) to the Royal Porter Commission on Electric Power Planning who were doing a study of Ontario Hydro two years ago; my brief concerned the possible relationship between UFO activity and disturbances in power distribution systems.

JUFO: As an electrician, are you aware of any natural phenomena which could be interpreted by uninformed witnesses as UFOs?

McKAY: Oh yes. Ball lightning is one, the corona effect is another.

JUFO: What are the visible characteristics of these?

McKAY: Both are quite visible. I was speaking to a person who at the time was a member of the Department of Natural Resources. He had been a passenger in a vehicle when ball lightning was suddenly seen coming down the road toward them. Apparently it scorched the side of the car and the driver's arm which was resting on the window ledge, burned the side of his face and burned out all the electrics in the car. The car turned out a complete write-off since they lost control and ran into the ditch. The subsequent investigation concluded they had encountered ball lightning.

JUFO: What exactly is ball lightning?

McKAY: It's just lightning in a ball form.

JUFO: But lightning is a discharge of potential energy from one location to another. It takes place extremely rapidly. What is going on in ball lightning - it reportedly travels quite slowly?

McKAY: Normal lightning follows the path of least resistence or a path of conductance which may be particles of dust in the air. In ball lightning, to my understanding, electrical energy is concentrated around a nucleus of perhaps dust, and is built up to tremendous potential.

JUFO: So it's like a moving capacitor then?

McKAY: Yes. That's a good description of it. And it's been reported coming out of telephone systems, passing through keyholes, etc.

JUFO: So sightings associated with power lines could in some cases be ball lightning.

McKAY: Yes, but more likely, when due to natural causes, they are probably due to the corona effect and/or atmospheric conditions interfering with the power conductors themselves. Ball lightning would be, in many cases, isolated from power lines, but would be seen under similar conditions.

JUFO: Has ball lightning ever been seen travelling in a circular path?

McKAY: Not to my knowledge, but I have seen a spectacular photograph showing an aerial display of lightning looping in the sky. That is something that is very rarely reported.

JUFO: Are these effects only reported during thunder storms, or associated with weather conditions which are conducive to thunder storms?

McKAY: Not necessarily, but generally when the atmosphere is drier.

JUFO: Have you ever had to deal directly with Canadian authorities, police, RCMP, national defence etc., during UFO investigations, and if so have you found them co-operative?

McKAY: I've had to deal with many government officials, and I've found them very reticent and at times misleading, and generally not fully co-operative.

JUFO: Do you feel this is due to apathy on their part, or do you think they are trying to be evasive?

McKAY: I should clarify a little. On an individual level I find I get very good co-operation, but when official records or documentation became involved they are very reluctant to co-operate or release information.

JUFO: This was especially noticeable in the Stephen Michalak case in Manitoba.

McKAY: Yes. Mr. X (of Res Bureaux) uncovered an interesting document where it was alleged that one of the public officials who had been involved in UFO research made the statement that this was to be kept from public view.

"The substance was turned over to the Ontario government forensic lab, and to this date *they haven't released the results of their analysis.*"

JUFO: This was actually documented?

McKAY: Yes.

JUFO: Who was the author of that?

McKAY: Dr. Peter Millman, a highly regarded Canadian scientist, chairman of the Second Storey Committee, and a pioneer by association, one may suggest.

JUFO: ...who claims there's nothing to UFOs.

McKAY: Right.

JUFO: Do you think the recent Freedom of Information Act in the U. S. has had any benefit to ufology in general, and do you feel the Canadian version will help our researchers when it is passed?

McKAY: I think the U. S. act has been a benefit to a certain degree, but overall I feel the information that we require is still being withheld by transferring it to an agency such as NASA which does not fall within the reach of the FOI act.

JUFO: One thing that I understand which has been made evident in the U. S. is that the CIA has been involved in investigating the UFO phenomenon on a continual basis since 1948, but has consistently been denying this.

McKAY: Right.

JUFO: I wonder to what extent the same thing has been happening in Canada?

McKAY: Yes, I feel a similar situation has existed in Canada involving the RCMP and/or other agencies. Since the whole of Canada, except Ontario and Quebec who have their own police forces, is completely under the jurisdiction of the RCMP they are privy to a tremendous amount of information which is just not available to us.

JUFO: What is going to put them in a corner though, is that if they refuse to release UFO-related information on the grounds that it is not in the interest of national security, they are at the same time implying that the UFO problem is pretty significant to them.

McKAY: I would agree, but their premise would probably be one of no comment.

JUFO: Have you formulated any ideas as to the nature of UFOs?

McKAY: Spectacular. Intelligently controlled; and I'm more inclined now to believe that they have a designated purpose. This is not a haphazard series of incidents taking place in our atmosphere. In other words they are scheduled events, and this would imply to me that they are civilized in a certain sense of the word.

JUFO: Have you any opinions on the multi-dimensional theory of UFOs as has been proposed by several researchers, one of whom is Dr. Hynek?

McKAY: Yes. There certainly seems to be sufficient evidence to indicate that further investigation in this direction is justified, and in fact the whole field presents an overwhelming potential for study. It's just a question of which avenue you are going to approach. I'm pursuing the extra-terrestrial hypothesis myself since I feel the majority of reports imply this direction.

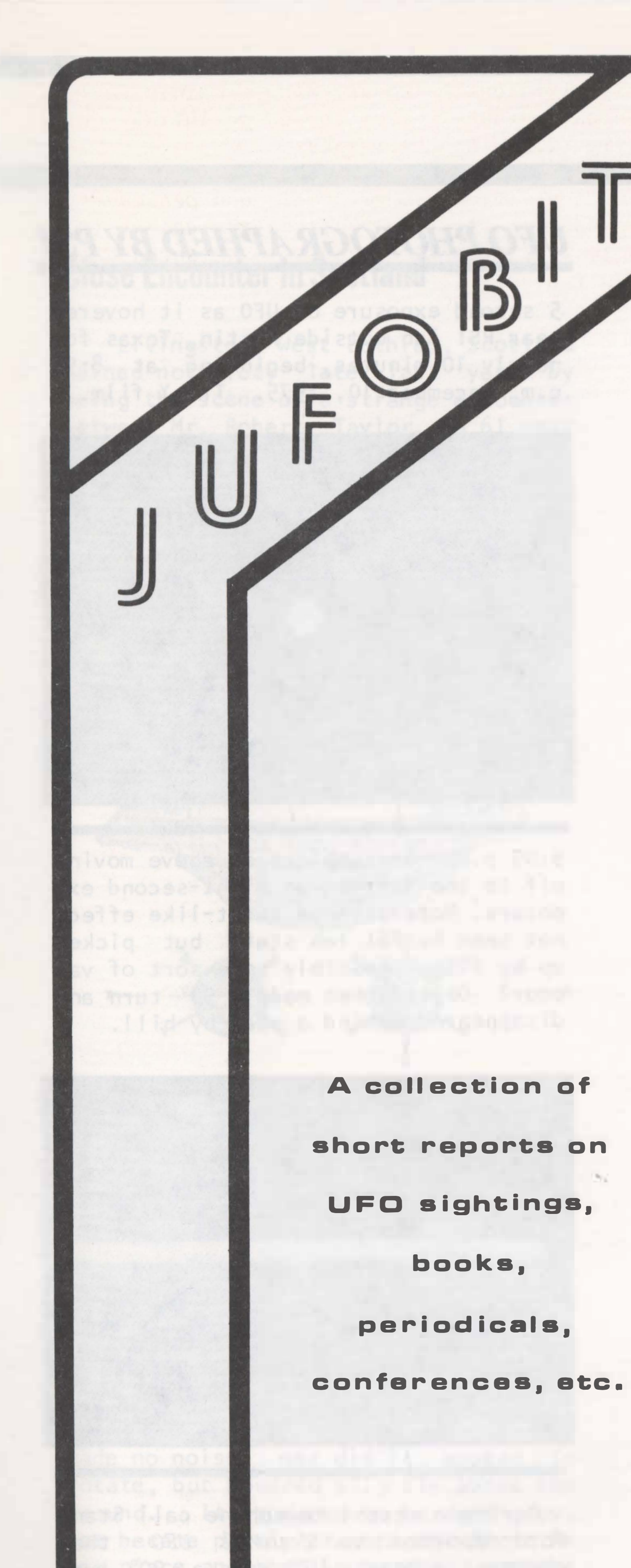
JUFO: But don't you think the sheer numbers of these reports would lead you to believe that what we would call a normal exploration of a planet is not in progress. From numbers alone it is almost as if half the universe is "invading" our atmosphere. The modus operandus doesn't seem to agree with the way we would go about exploring another planet.

McKAY: Yes, it's a difficult matter. Perhaps their purpose is to teach us. It seems as though they are benevolent, far superior to us, and certainly don't seem to be polluting our atmosphere.

JUFO: Have you personally encountered any cases with psychic or parapsychological overtones?

McKAY: Yes, a number of cases. And two of the most interesting cases involved people who have some sort of mental impression of UFO activity, and have the ability to photograph it (a UFO) either through psychic photography or by just being able to know when the object is in the area at the time and take a picture of it. And in one particular case there were two witnesses who could observe these strange manoeuvring lights, and another individual who couldn't see anything at all. That would indicate to me that some psychic phenomenon had taken place.

JUFO: Thanks for your time, Henry. ●



SCIENTISTS - It's Your Move Now!

Light spectra, magnetometer, gravimeter, sound and motion picture recordings of UFOs now available for analysis.

More details are now available on the recent research results of Project Starlight International. As reported in the previous issue of *Journal UFO*, PSI's director, Ray Stanford, delivered a paper on their findings at the recent MUFON conference in Texas. Daylight motion pictures taken from an airliner at 39,000 feet show a large, illuminated, tube-shaped UFO with what looks like glowing gas pulsating from each end. Each pulsation seems to dissipate a glowing ball of gas which appears as a streak shooting off the object. Simultaneously, a dark ring forms around the area where the ball of gas had been and expands rapidly, almost at the speed of sound. The pictures also show concentric ellipses around the longitudinal axis of the object.

Other films, also taken from airliners, this time of spherical UFOs, revealed that only one out of twenty frames showed the objects as they were visually perceived, namely as a dark object with sunlight on one side. The other frames revealed the objects changed appearance rapidly from solid white through various shades of gray or black.

A possible explanation for these apparent changes was revealed in a night time film taken on July 19,1978 in New Mexico. On this occasion light spectra and sound recordings were also obtained. Stanford reported that as he watched the objects manoeuvring around them, his eyes began to feel peculiar and lost their ability to focus. If he looked away at the moon or clouds for

instance, this would relieve the feeling temporarily. But upon looking back the feeling, almost hypnagogic in nature, would return. Strangely, the other two persons working with him were not affected.

The only visual characteristic observed seemed to be a type of corona effect which the objects emanated at the rate of about 2½ times per second. However, once the films were developed it was revealed that the surfaces of the two objects were flashing at about 20 times per second, not at a level which would be consciously noticed. Later, by experimentation, it was determined that Stanford had a higher perception threshold than the other two persons, and that may be why only he was affected. He speculates that they may have discovered a phenomenon which could create a physiological effect by utilizing a high frequency flash. This may also account for the changes recorded on the daylight film.

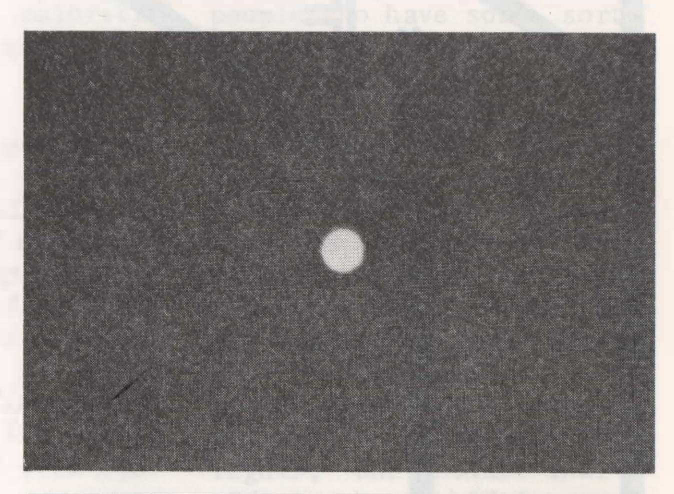
Using a precision magnetometer and a gravimeter, PSI staff were also able to record both magnetic and gravitic effects from a UFO on a couple of occasions. In fact, the strength of the magnetic field recorded far exceeds that which could be produced by our own current technology; and the UFOs were about five miles from the magnetometer sensor!

Recordings made on July 27, 1978 also indicate a possible correlation between the graphed outputs of the magnetometer and the gravimeter, the first time evidence has been produced to suggest a direct relationship between magnetism and gravity. This is only speculative at this time since much analysis of the data has yet to be carried out. But if it does prove to be the case it would indicate that a unified field theory, a goal of theoretical physics for quite some time, could be much closer to becoming a reality.

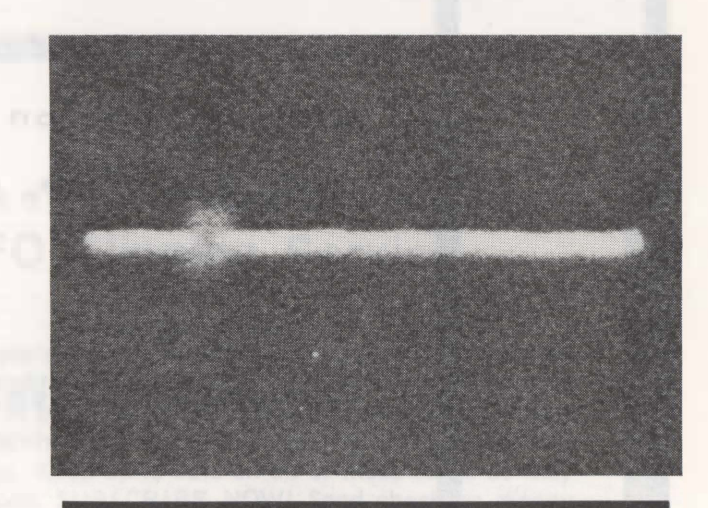
PSI's findings are to be analysed by an independent scientific organization and perhaps by the end of the year we may have some answers.

UFO PHOTOGRAPHED BY PSI

5 second exposure of UFO as it hovered near PSI lab outside Austin, Texas for nearly 10 minutes, beginning at 8:58 p.m. December 10, 1975. Tri-X film.



9:09 p.m. Same object as above moving off to the left in an eight-second exposure. Note strange burst-like effect not seen by PSI lab staff but picked up by film. Possibly some sort of vapour? Object then made a 90° turn and disappeared behind a near-by hill.



During a recent telephone call Stanford reported to *Journal UFO* that whenever a nearby UFO made a 90% turn it made an incredibly loud sound - a deep rumble that vibrated one's bones - similar to that reported by Gerry Armstrong in *The Missing Seven Hours*.

Close Encounter In Scotland

Livingston, West Lothian, Scotland gained notoriety late last year by being the scene of a strange encounter between Mr. Robert Taylor, a 61 year old forester with the Livingston Development Corporation, and an alleged UFO with two accompanying 'mines' (see figure I below, which appeared in the *Journal of Transient Aerial Phenomena*, Vol. 1, No. 2, March 1980, p. 43).

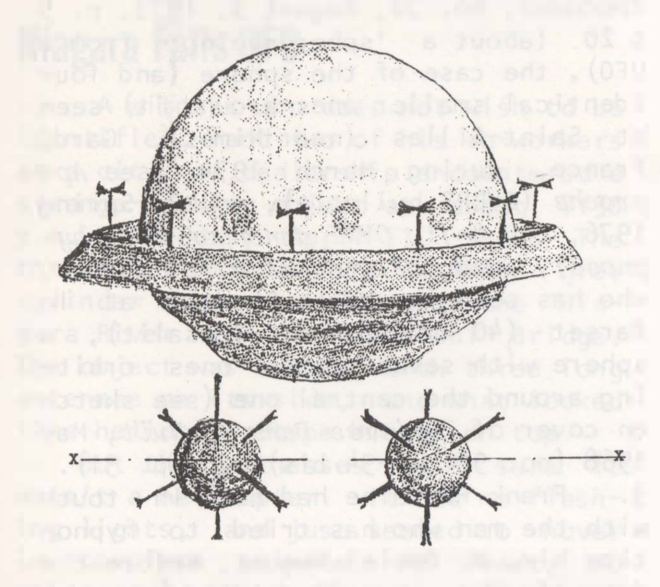


Figure I: The appearance of the UFO and 'mines', as described by the witness, but drawn by others. X-X indicates the axis of rotation of the 'mines'.

Mr. Taylor encountered this sight while walking in the forest on his way to inspect young trees. The 'mines' were not visible at first, but appeared apparently from under the large 'craft' after he had stared at it for about 30 seconds or so. The object made no noise, nor did it appear to rotate, but hovered slightly above the ground. It appeared to be dark grey, but became partly transparent first in one place and then in another, apparently trying to camouflage itself. This observation is interesting in light of recent daylight filmings of unidentified spherical objects from airlines on several occaisions by Project Starlight International. These films revealed a dark object with sunlight on one side of it on only one of about twenty frames of the film. The other frames show it in various stages of solid white to various shades of grey or black. Is it possible for a witness to interpret these changes as an attempt on the part of the object to camouflage itself or perhaps appear transparent?

Mr. Taylor watched in amazement as the 'mines' rolled toward him, attaching a 'leg' on each side of his trousers, and attempt to drag him toward the larger object. He lost consciousness, and upon coming-to, found only his dog with him; the UFOs had gone. He managed to return home in spite of the fact that he temporarily lost the use of his voice and his legs.

Ground markings, seen and recorded by local police, were consistent with Taylor's story, as were the tears on his trousers where the 'mines' grabbed him. Investigation of this case is ongoing and investigators' conclusions (if any) will be presented, when available.

A more detailed account of this incident can be found in the *Journal of Transient Aerial Phenomena*, Vol. 1, No. 2, March 1979 (from which this account was condensed). JTAP is published by BUFORA, and may be obtained by writing to BUFORA's publications co-ordinator Arnold West, c/o BUFORA Publications, 16 Southway, Burgess Hill, Sussex, RH15 9ST, England.

French Abduction A Hoax?

By now, most of you will have heard of the alleged abduction of Frank Fontaine at Cergy-Pontoise, France on November 26, 1979. In brief, Fontaine (19) and two friends, Jean-Pierre Prevost and Salomon N'Diaye, (both 25) were loading Fontaine's car to take to a local market when they spotted a series of white star-like lights descending from the sky. After watching

for a few minutes, Prevost and N'Diaye dashed off to find a camera while Fontaine went for a closer look. When they returned, Fontaine's friends saw him and his car surrounded by a thick mist with three or four small spheres moving about within the mist. Suddenly the glowing mist rose into the sky leaving only the car behind. Fontaine was nowhere to be seen.

A week later he reappeared at the same place at the same time of morning assuming it was still November 26. He was clean shaven, wore the same clothes, had the same amount of money in his possession and was neither hungry nor thirsty.

The police, although highly suspicious at first, did not know what to make of the case, since after repeated grilling, all three friends told the same story. Several French UFO groups (including GEPAN) have been investigating the case, but so far all that has been formally announced is that Alain Esterle of GEPAN has reservations about the validity of the case (IUR, Jan. 1980, p. 3).

Our French correspondent, M. Jean Bastide, has his own opinion and has filed the following report on the case under the heading 'The Cergy-Pontoise Case: Encounter of the Worst Kind.'

"Ufologists must be told that several so-called witnesses are trying to perpetrate a fraud on the public and mass-media, going as far as planning to make a film on their so-called UFO experience. Serious French ufologists cannot understand how intelligent persons could believe the stupidities that are claimed without any substantiation.

"In fact, the so-called kidnapping of M. Fontaine by a UFO at Cergy-Pontoise on November 26, 1979 is one of the worst hoaxes we have had in France. Needless to say, no UFO researchers have taken it seriously. From the following facts we can surmise how the plot was hatched:

1. On Sunday, November 25, 1979, French TV broadcast a show entitled *"The Sky's Mysteries,"* with the participation of M. Jean-Claude Bourret, journalist, M. Jean Goupil, electronics specialist (member of GEPA - not to be confused with GEPAN), and two astronomers, M. Paul Muller and M. Pierre Kohler. (The so-called witnesses, of course, deny having seen the program.)
2. Prevost's brother is interested in UFOs and is familiar with the French reviews, and seems to be the brain behind the incident. Several cases could have provided the inspiration: a science-fiction story published in *Nostradamus*, no. 70, August 9, 1973, p. 5 & 20 (about a 'sphere-being' from a UFO), the case of the sphere (and four identical smaller ones around it) seen at Saint-Gilles (near Nimes), Gard, France, during March 1974 (see *Approche* (SVEPS bulletin), no. 9, Spring 1976, pp. 6-7: *OVNI annonces sous hypnose*), and the case of M. L. Jeanne, who has seen in North-Soudan, at In Darset (40 km south of Tessalit), a sphere with seven smaller ones orbiting around the central one (see sketch on cover of *Lumieres Dans la Nuit*, May 1968 (no. 93 bis-94 bis), and p. 31).
3. Frank Fontaine had been in touch with the man who has tried to hypnotize him, M. Daniel Huguet, before the date of the so-called disappearance (see Bulletin no. 6, *Groupement Ufologique Bullois*, annee 1980).
4. A book has been published on the case, and a film is planned soon.
5. The so-called witnesses have declined GEPAN's offer of a professional regressive hypnosis session.
6. M. Prevost knows more about the case than Frank Fontaine. Now, Fontaine is the only one to have been "abducted", yet cannot even be hypnotized by Huguet (instead, M. Prevost, who is able to be hypnotized, feigns to be hypnotized, and tells the wildest tales, always about the paranormal)
7. We don't have evidence of a single physical or physiological after-effect. Even the analysis of Fontaine's blood reveals no abnormalities (anemia, for example).
8. We cannot obtain the slightest information about the alleged object and extraterrestrials. All is totally 'nebulous,' to put it politely.

"My conclusion is very simple: UFO + parapsychology=dollars. I can add it is a Close Encounter with the Rude GuYs (CE-RGY, if you like!)."

(M. Jean Bastide is author of the book *La Memoire des OVNI, des Argonauts aux Extraterrestres*, published in 1978 by Mercure de France, 26 rue de Conde, 75006, Paris, France.)

Niagara Falls UFO

A witness who does not wish to be identified, and two of his co-workers at a city car dealership encountered a strange-looking object at about 7:30 p.m. on Monday, April 21, 1980. The three of them saw the strange grey cylinder shape hovering over the Niagara River near the Whirlpool Bridge. The object was smooth, with three long antennae on its side, and what looked like helicopter-type blades on top.

But the witnesses were sure it wasn't a helicopter. It had no flashing lights, and just seemed to hover in complete silence. At least, no noise could be heard over and above the normal river noise. After three or four minutes it just shot away.

The next morning one of them saw the same object in the same place. No further details are available at this time. (Source: *Niagara Falls Review*, April 22, 1980.)

CE2 in Nova Scotia?

Mrs. Marlene LeJune of Bear River, Digby County, Nova Scotia witnessed a strange object hovering over some trees near her home at two o'clock in the morning of July 5, 1980. It was a round, bright blue-white, moon-shaped object with white lights flashing around it, about 500 feet away she estimated. It made no noise and was the size of a house.

Her normally active dog hid under the bed and would not venture outside, and since her husband and eldest son were away, Mrs. LeJune, fearing for the safety of her other two children, didn't either. Again, it is difficult to understand why she didn't call anyone, but this so often happens in cases such as this. After watching it for five minutes, the witness merely went to bed noticing nothing else strange other than that it became very bright behind the house while she was in bed, but attributing this to clouds clearing and allowing the moon to shine.

Next morning, however, friends told her there was no moon, and later a friend discovered a ring of discoloured grass about 20 feet in diameter in the area where the sighting occurred. The grass was brown and slightly depressed, but not burned. Apparently several other neighbours reported that their animals acted strangely the morning before she saw the object. (Source: *Halifax Chronical -Herald*, July 6, 1980.)

NOTE: The moon was in its last quarter and rose about 1 a.m. on July 5.Ed.

New Books

The Encyclopedia of UFOs

From the AAAS symposium on UFOs to the Zeta Reticuli connection and just about everything in between can be found in this new publication by Doubleday, edited by Ronald D. Story and J. Richard Greenwell. The editors' claim is that, "It seeks to reflect a reasonably accurate picture of the past and present state of Ufology...as it actually exists and has existed throughout the world." And it succeeds fairly well.

Entries are arranged alphabetically and represent three general categories: cases, people, and features on various aspects of the UFO controversy; there are roughly 100 entries per

category. The cases are representative of the most significant UFO events from around the world, while the people category includes the most well-known personalities, investigators and researchers associated with the UFO phenomenon, each introduced by a short biography followed by a personal position statement. The features category explores UFO theories, evidence and areas such as government involvement.

In the 400 plus pages the editors have provided a handy reference for both the researcher and the general public interested in the UFO phenomenon. Price: $15.95.

Proceedings of the First International UFO Congress

Three years ago, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Kenneth Arnold's historic UFO sighting on June 24, 1947, the editors of *Fate* magazine held a UFO congress in Chicago, Illinois. This three day event, which took place from June 24 through June 26, 1977, featured some of the world's best known researchers as speakers. Kenneth Arnold himself described his sighting and the lengthy repercussions, while others, including James Harder, Ted Phillips, Frank Salisbury, Stanton Friedman, David Jacobs, Jerome Clark, J. Allen Hynek, Ted Bloecher, Jim and Coral Lorenzen, Leo Sprinkle, Berthold Schwarz, David Stupple, Alvin Lawson, Jacques Vallee, and more, presented papers on their areas of involvement.

Most of these papers are included in this new book edited by Curtis G. Fuller, published by Warner Books. Presentations not reproduced here include those of Jacques Vallee (his slide presentation would have been difficult to include in this form and was replaced by an interview with Vallee conducted by Jerome Clark) and Ray Stanford, who described the technical aspects of Project Starlight International's new laboratory in Austin, Texas.

For those who attended the congress, this book will provide a valuable record of the events, while those who were not there will find it an interesting and thought-provoking review of a wide cross-section of current UFO research and speculation. Price: $2.75.

CAUS Sues Again

On June 25, 1980 the law offices of Rothblatt, Rothblatt & Seijas issued the following press release:

A Washington, D.C.-based public-interest group has filed a set of lawsuits against three Federal agencies to obtain government documentation on the subject of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The Freedom of Information Act suits were filed on June 24, 1980, in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia by Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS). The group alleges that the National Security Agency (NSA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) have failed to comply with the provisions of the Act that would allow public access to unreleased UFO data. The action is being brought by New York City attorney Peter A. Gersten, whose earlier litigation against the CIA for UFO records prompted national attention.

The suit against the National Security Agency is expected to result in major disclosures about the effect UFOs have on national security. Gersten's action seeks to enjoin the defendant from withholding its UFO-related records - including the 18 UFO documents that were referred to the Agency by the CIA in the course of the CIA suit. It is the contention of NSA that the documents are being withheld for reasons of national security, despite the government's public position that UFOs constitute no threat to the nation's security.

In the case against the Defense Intelligence Agency, Gersten asserts that the Agency's alleged records-search was inadequate. On prior occasions, the Agency denied possessing any UFO-related documents, only to be embarrassed when the CIA, in its own search, surfaced DIA-originated UFO documents.

In the FAA suit, the group complains that the Administration (1) conducted an inadequate search for its UFO documents and (2) levied unreasonable search fees for the few UFO documents it did locate.

In other action, Gersten's 2-year-old suit against the Central Intelligence Agency has seen a number of developments. Though the litigation did succeed in producing close to 1,000 pages of UFO-related documents attesting to the Agency's 30-year involvement in the controversy, the judge granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment on May 30, 1980. This came despite the fact that the Agency admits to withholding 57 UFO documents. Moreover, those documents already released suggest that the Agency failed to disclose the existence of at least 200 more UFO documents. As a result, the plaintiff filed a notice of appeal on June 24, 1980.

Fund For UFO Research

Last year, ten prominent individuals in the United States and Great Britain were appointed to the National Board of the Fund for UFO Research, Inc. (FUFOR). Their function is to approve grant proposals for the investigation of various aspects associated with Unidentified Flying Objects. FUFOR is a non-profit scientific and educational organization incorporated in the District of Columbia, U.S.A., and was formed by a group of scientists, engineers and writer-editors in 1979 to provide a mechanism for channeling money into research projects that will increase scientific knowledge about and public understanding of the UFO phenomenon.

The funding of FUFOR's first project has just been completed (May 9, 1980) involving the financing of the publication of a study of the radar-visual-photographic UFO sightings over New Zealand in December, 1978. The paper was written by Dr. Bruce S. Maccabee, a physicist specializing in electronics, optics and laser physics. Dr. Maccabee is an employee of the Naval Surface Weapons Center in White Oak, Maryland, U.S.A. He spent over a year investigating the New Zealand sightings and film.

In his article, published in *Applied Optics*, May, 1980 Maccabee responds to a claim by New Zealand scientists that one of the lights filmed on December 31, 1978, was a squid boat. Dr. Maccabee says the light is definitely not a squid boat.

FUFOR is currently considering the funding of several other research and educational projects on UFOs. Grant proposals and contributions are welcome, and inquiries should be sent to the Fund for UFO Research, P.O. Box 277, Mount Ranier, Maryland, 20822, U.S.A.

FUFOR's National Board members are: Eugenie Clark, PhD, Professor of zoology, University of Maryland; Barry H. Downing, PhD, Presbyterian clergyman and "scientific theologist"; Charles H. Gibbs-Smith, internationally known aviation historian and Keeper Emeritus of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; Richard Haines, PhD, experimental psychologist at NASA's Ames Research Center, California; Richard C. Henry, PhD, professor of physics, Johns Hopkins University; Ward Kimball producer of educational films associated with Walt Disney Enterprises; Lou Purnell, Assistant Curator for Spacecraft, Smithsonian Institution Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C. Peter Rank, M.D., practicing radiologist and Director of the Departments of Radiology at Methodist Hospital and two clinics in Madison, Wisconsin; Herbert E. Roth, coordinator of flight training for the Boeing 727 fleet, United Airlines, Stapleton International Airport, Denver; Ronald Westrum, PhD, sociologist, East Michigan University.

A Report on the 1980 MUFON Symposium

John Magor

In this age of electronics, a reporter's notebook may often be translated as "tape recorder," and so it is in my case. But wonderful device though it is, I sometimes wish the recorder had never replaced the old pad and pencil for, in the manner of modern gadgets, it can fail at the moment it is needed most.

That is what happened to me at the 11th annual MUFON UFO Symposium, June 7 and 8 this year, at Clear Lake City, Texas. As I discovered on returning home, my recordings of that successful meeting were almost inaudible after a good start that had fooled me. For coverage I must therefore fall back on two highlights only - one taken from memory and one taken from the manual of papers prepared in advance which, for his presentation, the speaker followed with only slight modifications. I know because I was there, watching his superb slides and listening intently. There were other excellent papers but I believe the spoken changes, in those that I heard, were more substantial.

The from-memory highlight is the 90-minute documentary film "A Strange Harvest," directed and produced by Linda Moulton Howe, head of special projects for a television station in Denver, Colorado. Included in the program after the original schedule had been set up, this film on the cattle-mutilation problem and shown on two TV sets installed in a classroom was such a hit that extra showings continued well into the first night of proceedings.

Of special interest in the picture was a part filmed in answer to arguments that the mutilations are the work of humans with professional skill. As an example, a surgeon with scalpel was shown removing a circular piece of skin from a dead chicken. Compared to the surgery performed on animals by the mysterious mutilators, however, the surgeon's work looked clumsy. Even cutting with a laser beam offered no real comparison. Moreover, as Dr. Arlen Meyers pointed out, the mutilators performed their surgery quickly on a field, not at length in a hospital as the laser beam required.

Unforgettable footage in the film was provided by a veteran rancher describing under hypnosis how he had seen one of his cattle, bawling with terror, lifted aboard a strange aerial craft by invisible means. Carrying even more impact and almost too affecting to watch was another part showing a woman under hypnosis as she described how her daughter seemed in danger of being operated on in an encounter with the mutilators. By accident the two had come across a party of aliens performing their grisly business on cattle, and they too were captured evidently for the purpose of keeping them quiet.

Although the aliens did not harm her daughter, the woman's ordeal was believably terrible. This film is a memorable contribution to ufology in general and to study of the mutilation problem in particular.

The other outstanding presentation, from which I think I can safely quote, was by Ray Stanford who directs his well-equipped Project Starlight International (PSI) from headquarters at Austin, Texas. His theme at the Symposium was based on an extraordinary sighting made by him and his wife aboard a commercial aircraft near Memphis, Tennessee, Dec. 12, 1977. The observation lasted more than five minutes, with Stanford retaining about two minutes of the action on movie film.

At first he was looking at a "domed sphere." When that disappeared he raised his eyes above the camera.

"There, on a later-computed magnetic azimuth of perhaps 221.5 degrees, was seen a relatively gigantic apparently glowing, iridescent, tubular thing, with perhaps a very slight metallic luster..."

Twice during the filming both the author and his wife saw a glowing 'scroll' of luminous substance separate at high speed from the surface, condense to become a mass of glowing gas, and shoot off at very high speed to the right, at about 10 to 15 degrees to the long axis of the object. This is visible on the film also.

"The large bright object was filmed just under two minutes. As the film was running out, the bright tubular thing began to rotate around its midpoint, like some gigantic, glowing compass needle starting to revolve in the sky."

Although it was disappointing not to have more film, Stanford had already recorded much more than he realized. To quote one further bit:

"Upon projecting and examining the processed 12/12/77 film, it was noticed that two 'cylindrical clouds' appear instantly, although not simultaneously, and that the first frame in which one of the two appears shows it with an iridescent glow, dark central band, etc., an appearance (previously described -JM) like the object which was much higher, that obviously was a UFO. After about more than a minute of visibility on the 2,800 frame film, a strange event occurs which is so transient as to have been recorded on only one frame (#2559) of the film.

"For over a minute the elongated, almost cylindrical 'clouds' just look like long clouds except for subtle and very high speed changes visible in frame-by-frame examination. Then, in frame #2559, both 'cylindrical clouds' suddenly reveal, for that frame only, dark cylindrical-looking images, with the 'cloud vapor' appearing to be compressed to the distal side of and below each dark cylinder."

It was fortunate (though anyone less observant might not have filmed the incident) that the camera was in the hands of such an analytical and capable witness. With more study planned as further evidence comes to hand, his address to the Clear Lake City meeting was even at that stage a tremendous contribution to UFO literature. (Quotes were from 1980 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings, "UFO Technology; a detailed examination," published by MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, Texas 78155, U.S.A. Price $10.00 U.S.)

Two important features of this symposium, organized so efficiently by VISIT (Vehicle Internal Systems Investigative Team) under John F. Schuessler and L. David Kissinger, remain to be mentioned. One was the tour of NASA Johnson Space Center on the closing Sunday afternoon. Particularly for the many from more distant points who otherwise might never see the Center, the visit was a great pleasure. A young woman serving as guide for NASA will be remembered for her helpful information and sense of humor.

The other feature was the MUFON annual corporate meeting held that morning. Discussions moved along briskly, and chairman Walt Andrus showed skill in making all feel they had something to contribute. It was quite apparent why, under his direction, MUFON has reached a high level of success. ●

You and Me

By BRINSLEY Le POER TRENCH
(Earl of Clancarty)

It might be an idea for me to start this article by giving you the latest news about that colour film of a UFO being confiscated. That was the concluding little bit of news in my last one.

To recap, the film was taken by Señor Grilfo at Mount Montserrat, near Barcelona, Spain. He took it to the well-known Spanish ufologist, Antonio Ribera. Subsequently, it was arranged for the film to be analyzed by our Royal Air Force, and also to be shown to our House of Lords UFO Group. Then came the cable advising that the film had been confiscated.

In a follow-up letter, Ribera wrote that they had been conducting some preliminary tests in a photographic laboratory in Barcelona. Suddenly, an army major came in to the laboratory, and took the film away. He gave the laboratory a receipt for the film.

Since then, in a further letter, Ribera stated that he had been a couple of times to see the major. When Ribera asked him if they were going to return the film, the major lectured him on the 'Materia Reservada' status which UFOs have in Spain.

What is extraordinary is the apparent contradiction between the Spanish Army and Air Force UFO policies.

As some of you readers may know, on 20 October, 1976, a top man in the Spanish Air Force delivered a thick file of UFO reports labelled *Secret* and *Confidential* to a journalist called Juan José Benítz.

Subsequently, Benítz wrote a book based on the material received, and now it is being translated into English by Gordon Creighton, well-known writer for *Flying Saucer Review*. It is to be published in England by Neville Spearman Ltd., under the title *UFOs: Official Documents of the Spanish Government*.

I wonder whether that high-up man in the Spanish Air Force actually a Lieutenant-General - got into trouble for releasing that material to the journalist. *Or, was it an officially inspired leak?*

A lot of very strange things seem to go on in various government circles regarding UFOs.

Both President Truman and President Carter in the United States, before taking high office stated that they would release information about UFOs, but neither did.

President Carter during his election campaign stated that he had seen, with witnesses, a UFO in Georgia. As a result he no longer laughed at other people who reported seeing them. He added that if elected President, all the UFO information in the Pentagon files would be released to the public.

As we know, this has not come about. Presumably, the CIA stopped him from carrying out his election promise, and I suppose, the same thing happened to Truman.

Now, I happen to know that an English Prime Minister was stopped from



Earl of Clancarty

breaking the UFO news to the public. At this stage I cannot divulge which one, but take it from me, a top ranking intelligence man stepped in to 10 Downing Street.

All this makes me wonder who actually is ruling some countries?

If American Presidents and an English Prime Minister can be stopped from carrying out their wishes, it seems to me a bit over the limit!

In England there has been quite a lot of publicity in the press recently about Civil Servants who do not tell their Ministers certain things, and you can be sure that a Chief of the Defence Staff is not told everything, because after a time he will have left the position.

I am very friendly with a former Chief of the Defence Staff, who is a member of our House of Lords UFO Study Group. We spend a lot of time talking about 'cover-ups', and we are determined to break down this nonsensical secrecy about the UFOs!

Will keep you posted. ●

Book Review

David A. Haisell

OBSERVING UFOs, *by Richard F. Haines Ph.D., Nelson-Hall Inc., 1980 (111 North Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606). Cloth $21.95, ISBN 0-88229-540-3; Paper $10.95, ISBN 0-88229-752-2. xix + 300 pp. Illustrated. Glossary. Bibliography. Index.*

This new book by Richard F. Haines ranks as one of the most valuable aids to the sometimes tedious business of field investigation of UFO reports. It concerns itself not only with field investigation techniques but with the intricately related area of data interpretation. Since most of the input to UFO research comes from witnesses' perceptions of anomalous events, Haines concentrates on the relevant physiological aspects which may limit the capabilities of human perception. The reader should not, however, interpret the book as an attempt to explain all UFO sightings as misperceptions of naturally occurring events, since Haines explains his major purpose is "to help improve the quality of the basic sighting data at the field investigation level and, thereby, to help improve the reliability of the data." (p. 252)

His approach to the field of Ufology demonstrates the open-mindedness which is a definite pre-requisite for a scientist, and one which is far too often lacking in those who give the subject a cursory glance. He remarks, "....our scientific understanding of the nature of reality is still limited. Some have suggested that our ability to conceptualize the nature of reality is bounded by physical constructs such as the quantum efficiency "barrier," the speed of light "barrier," the conversion of energy "barrier," and so on. And, although these limits have been verified in many instances as being reliable representations of certain specific physical characteristics of nature, there may be other, more general, laws which transcend them and which are totally unknown to man. Because these so-called barriers have not yet been exceeded does not necessarily prove that they never will be." (pp 19-20)

In addition to this basic pre-requisite Haines emphasizes the need for a UFO researcher to "know yourself well." "Your own serious commitment to the study of UFOs should include an equally serious commitment to creative thinking; you should not depend entirely upon logic or intellect but, rather, should allow your intuition to play upon *all* of the information you have on the subject (emphasis Haines). Such an approach will keep you from jumping to conclusions too early. It is also possible that the strict application of scientific methods to solve the UFO enigma will not be sufficient. We may be faced with a phenomenon which is not based upon the same cause and effect principles we now take for granted.* Nevertheless, I

** I feel this statement to be significant enough to refer the reader to another text,* The Roots of Coincidence, *by Arthur Koestler, Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., 1972 (also published by Pan Books Ltd., Cavaye Place, London SW10 9PG, England, 1974, ISBN 0-330-24167-2), which discusses this point in detail.-Ed.*

believe that in order to be as flexibly creative as possible, you must know yourself well. You must live at peace with yourself even while experiencing great uncertainty. When you are able to live this way you will be a more integral person who can grapple more effectively with the multidimensional nature of the phenomenon behind the UFO. I believe that this is the kind of person who should be studying UFOs!" (pp xviii-xix)

I have quoted the author's philosophy extensively to provide the would-be purchaser of this book an insight into the author's approach, feeling that otherwise, from just a casual glance at the book, the would-be purchaser might conclude the contents are merely Menzel regurgitated. Nothing could be further from the truth.

After an extensive Prologue and Introduction, Haines first wrestles with the problem of deriving a definition of a UFO (chapter 2) utilizing ideas presented by both Hynek and Vallee before arriving at the following, which he admits may be found wanting:

"Manifestations of the UFO phenomenon are found among reports of the perception or indirect awareness of an object, light source, or presence of something in the sky, upon the land, or beneath the surface of a body of water, the appearance, trajectory, and general dynamic, luminescent, or reflective qualities of which do not suggest an explanation that conforms with current conventional or logical explanations and which remains unidentified after all evidence surrounding the sighting has been studied by technically capable persons, including the field investigator (involved in the case), who have applied both common-sense identification as well as intuition to their analyses."

In chapter 3, *The UFO Field Investigator and Witness*, the author discusses how to become a qualified field investigator and how to recognize someone having the necessary qualifications. He stresses "that only through continued study of both the psychological component of the UFO phenomenon and the apparently physical component will the interested reader be able to make his way, deliberately and carefully, into the category of persons who not only want to be, but are qualified to be, UFO field investigators." (p. 23)

Since most witnesses who report a UFO are seeing one for the first time, an understanding of the psychological reactions a person might display when seeing something strange for the first time is of value in trying to interpret the event described. These psychological factors are discussed in chapter 4 which is entitled *Experiencing Something for the First Time*, and as Haines remarks, a complete understanding of these factors will help the researcher answer the question "Is man facing a phenomenon that represents some entirely new aspect of reality, about which we know almost nothing, or is he facing a phenomenon which is but a little understood characteristic of currently understood reality?" (p. 49)

In his chapter on *Obtaining and Evaluating Witness Testimony* (ch. 5) Haines outlines some basic investigative steps, and then identifies several capabilities or characteristics of the witness which should be determined about the witness from close observation by the field investigator, which in turn will help him evaluate the "witness' capability to perceive what he claims to have perceived." (p. 53). Following this is a detailed discussion of the investigative analysis techniques of UFO appearance recognition and identification, hypnotic regression, polygraph testing, event reconstruction testing and testimony evaluation testing. These techniques are obviously not necessary in all cases, Haines points out, but when the situation dictates, are invaluable tools in conducting a thorough investigation.

Since there have been several reports implying UFOs can seem to suddenly disappear before the witness' eyes, Haines feels some discussion of the ways in which objects might disappear is warranted. This is the subject of chapter 6 entitled *Invisibility*. He bases his discussion on the assumption that the "source of the (witness') perception represents a physical entity or process separate from its immediate surroundings. That is, the UFO will not be considered as a "window" through which or a "screen" upon which the witness perceives something, but as a distinctly separate phenomenal object experienced within a normal context....." (p. 95) His discussion therefore centres around situations in which the perceived phenomenon seems to the witness to disappear (due, for example, to factors such as intervening media and optical, perceptual, neurological and psychological mechanisms within the witness), and very little consideration is given to the concept that the UFO can itself make itself invisible to the witness. The prospective reader is therefore cautioned not to anticipate speculation on the part of the author regarding the possibility for UFOs to be able to suddenly disappear "into another dimension, or parallel universe" as has been proposed by others.

The next few chapters (7 through 11), commencing with a discussion of the human visual field and its limitations, cover specific concepts and terms related to visual observation of aerial objects, angular sighting estimates and measurements, temporal estimates and measurements, and intensity estimates and measurements. This coverage of terminology and techniques is invaluable to the serious field investigator as it puts him in a much better position to help both the witness to clarify and record the characteristics of his experience, and the investigator himself to document his report as accurately and precisely as possible.

Chapter 12, *Moving and Stationary Lights at Night*, points out some of the reasons why many IFOs (identified flying objects) are initially reported as UFOs, and indeed may remain classified as UFOs if the investigator is not thoroughly familiar with "rather common visual and optical phenomena which can produce bizarre perceptions of moving and stationary luminous sources at night." (p. 181). Haines illustrates by describing a few instances he personally experienced, thus demonstrating that if a person doesn't take the time to familiarize himself with the night sky and all of its "inhabitants," there is no telling what he might report as a UFO. One point I feel the author could have included here or elsewhere is a caution regarding the use of cheap (and sometimes expensive) binoculars. More often than not, binoculars will resolve a point light source (e.g. a star) into a red, blue and white light source, due to poor quality prisms and/or lenses. A witness will often report seeing an unusually bright light source (which later turns out to be Venus, Jupiter or Sirius, etc.) which, when viewed through binoculars, looks like an object with red and blue lights. Therefore it can't be a plane, since planes have red and green lights, and must be a UFO. If the witness had bothered to look at other stars in the sky with the same binoculars he would probably be astounded to see a whole "fleet" of UFOs! Field investigators should always check a witness' binoculars before forming any opinion on what was supposedly seen through them.

Since many nocturnal lights turn out to be planes, the author provides a chapter (ch. 13 - *Airplanes: UFOs or IFOs?)* which will help the investigator and the witness to quickly determine in most cases if what was reported was really an airplane. Following this, Haines discusses the characteristics of light reflections (ch. 14) from various surfaces (which may be of help in evaluating alleged photographs of UFOs), and then concludes with a chapter (15) on viewing very bright objects. The latter chapter includes a discussion of the important consideration of flash-blindness in relation to witness' capability to adapt visually following exposure to the intense light often associated with reported UFOs.

In his final chapter, *Some Preliminary Conclusions and Principles*, Haines warns the reader that the path to the solution of the UFO enigma is not easy. Paraphrasing Mark Twain he remarks ".....those who would seriously investigate unidentified flying objects must come to expect disappointment and even abuse at times. Yet such negative experiences should not cause one to cease his efforts altogether. It is likely that we will need to explore many blind alleys before we finally find the "core" of the UFO phenomenon."

Observing UFOs is an invaluable tool if these explorations are to be carried out effectively and expeditiously. No field investigator, or prospective field investigator should be without it.

What does Mark Twain have to do with UFOs? Read the book! ●

CANADIAN UFO REPORT NOTEBOOK

John Magor

Reports that contain some clue, however slight, about the kind of world or worlds possibly inhabited by our visitors are, I think, of particular interest. Here is one taken intact from CUFOR, vol. 1, no. 4, 1969:

There is one clue in the behavior of UFOs which suggests strongly that their origin lies beyond our solar system. It is their attitude toward water. As far as we know, Earth is the most watery of planets in our particular system. Perhaps in some form water lies in or under the clouds of Venus or in the gaseous layers of outer planets. To a small degree it is almost certainly present on Mars. (As we now know, recent exploration raises a question of varying amounts of frozen water on certain satellites, notably Jupiter's Europa.)

But large deep bodies of water such as ours seem definitely unique in our solar system. Presumably, therefore, if our space visitors come from a neighboring planet, they would approach our lakes and oceans with wary respect. Without such watery expanses of their own, they would never feel at ease on or in ours, no matter how advanced their technical development.

But the striking fact is that, where water is concerned, UFOs appear far more at home than ourselves. They seem to regard it as an element barely distinguishable from air and usually treat it with indifference. They have been seen flying into it and emerging from it at full speed. Observations of strange subsurface discs suggest they may even live under it.

Now we have learned of a case in which a UFO was observed boating on a lake much as we would on a casual outing. For a few minutes the object looked like any vacation craft, but then there was a difference.

Although the incident occurred in 1952, it did not come to light until recently when it was reported to us by two of the witnesses. They were Stewart Sanborn of Ladysmith, B.C., an electrical operator with the provincial power system, and his cousin by marriage, Mrs. Dorothy Sanborn, a Red Cross nurse now responsible for the medical care of an Indian settlement in B.C.'s Cariboo country. Another witness was Mrs. Sanborn's late husband, Gordon.

"It was a clear bright morning in September, and when we reached the ferry slip to cross over to Kelowna we realized we would have to wait a bit because we could see the ferry still on the other side. And then about half a mile north of the ferry we noticed this other thing.

"I remember pointing it out and saying what a beautiful white boat it was," Mrs. Sanborn added. "It was moving around so gracefully, and though we still couldn't make it out very well at that distance, it seemed to have a smooth round design we had never seen before."

As the three watched from their car in admiring curiosity, they noticed the strange craft had started to move across the lake in their direction. By that time cars for the ferry were beginning to line up behind them, so others were also in a position to observe what happened next.

"We could see the wash coming out from either side, yet somehow the boat, as we thought it was, didn't seem to be moving very fast," Sanborn said. (Mrs. Sanborn compared it to a line from Dante, "Hasten slowly.") "As it came closer we still thought it must be some unusual kind of modern boat. It looked like a round hard hat sitting on a platter.

"But there was something about that wash that looked different and that started us wondering."

Although neither could explain precisely what the difference was, possibly it was caused by the circular shape of the craft moving lightly on the surface, like a flatly thrown stone.

"Then suddenly it really surprised us," Sanborn continued. "It was a few hundred yards away when all at once the wake disappeared and we realized the thing was in the air. It changed direction to the right so that it came straight toward the ferry dock and then it stopped dead, less than 100 feet in front of us and about 50 feet above the water."

Despite the 17 years that had since elapsed, Sanborn's memory of that experience was obviously still very much with him. He shook his head in amazement as he spoke of it and seemed to live the whole experience over again.

His cousin, on the other hand, said she had not thought of it for a long while, though she was sufficiently impressed at the time to make a note of it in her diary.

"We sat in the car spellbound," she said. "We couldn't believe what was happening and afterwards, for some reason, we had no desire to talk about it. It was as if we had been told not to."

The witnesses described the object as about 30 feet in diameter and having a haziness which made the outline indistinct. Also it had a translucent quality which gave them the impression that anyone inside could have seen them without being seen in return.

"It stayed there, absolutely silent, for a minute or so," Sanborn said, "and we definitely had the feeling it was watching us. Then it started back across the lake. By this time I was out of the car to get a better look and I told the others I wished I had a pair of binoculars. An American tourist in the car behind heard me and said, 'Here, take mine. I've seen enough.' He looked as if it had scared him."

Through the binoculars Sanborn watched the object reach the opposite shore, just over two miles away, in five or six minutes, giving it a leisurely speed of about 20 m.p.h. Then it seemed to fly parallel to a trail bordering the lake before it shot up and disappeared.

After a moment Sanborn handed the binoculars back to their owner, and he remembers how they stared silently at each other in disbelief.

"I guess I looked just as shocked as he did," Sanborn said, "and it must have affected the others the same way. We were a pretty quiet bunch going across on the ferry."

●●●

A letter from Tas Richardson of Linden, Alberta, brings to mind a chain of incidents involving what fancifully might be called the "littlest UFO." It is the small sphere of light, usually about the size of a golf ball, that is known to enter a room, move about as if examining things, and leave in the same way it arrived.

One such incident is described in my book, *Our UFO Visitors* (and in CUFOR, vol. 2, no. 5, *"I Lived in a Nest of UFOs"* by Bernice Niblett), which prompted Richardson to write:

"When reading the Bernice Niblett story I was rather skeptical. She seemed to be having just too many experiences but when I came to the incident of the golf ball-sized light moving around inside her cabin that reminded me of a similar incident that a neighbor lady told us when we were living in Saltair (on Vancouver Island, B.C.). She said a small bright light entered her bedroom one night through the open window and moved around the room before leaving the same way. She said it acted as though there was some intelligence behind it."

The writer's comment is one of many received from readers of the book or CUFOR who noted with special interest the account by Miss Niblett recalling her strange, sometimes frightening UFO-oriented experiences during the months in 1967 that she lived on a lonely section of Keats Island off the mainland coast of B.C. I cannot think of any one person we have written about whose encounters caused as much reaction, nor can I remember any

strong expression of doubt in any one of all the letters we have received since the article appeared in 1973. Obviously the sincerity and honesty of the author's words carried through to readers just as they did to me when I met and spoke to her at length that year.

Of her experience with the little UFO, she wrote:

"At the beginning of March I moved my sleeping-bag to the long table by the front window so I'd have a chance to catch what might be going on later at night. I woke up to see a luminous golf ball-sized light moving three to four feet above the path directly in front. I thought it was a deer with something phosphorescent on its tail. I shone the flashlight out the window but there was nothing to be seen. A night or two later I woke again to see the golf ball light, this time out the back window. I presumed it was outside until it moved beyond the window to the end of the room. It then went past the window again to the other end of the room, then back to the window and out. The window was open but screened. During its trip I turned on the electric light but it wasn't visible with the light on."

About a year ago I heard of another case involving the flying, shining golf ball. Dorothy Wilkinson of Vancouver (her maiden name to save her from needless inquiries about her psychic photography) told me that the same sort of object once entered her room through an open window, flew about as if on a tour of inspection with pauses here and there, then left through the window. Although Keats Island, where Bernice lived for a while, did seem to be a gathering place for the strange visitors, it was noticeable that much of the activity was centered immediately around her. In Dorothy's case the attraction has been even more remarkable because it is continuous. Obeying some inner signal that comes at any time, she aims her camera into the empty air and produces frames of film showing weird but definite and sometimes almost recognizable forms of activity or landscape. One shot, taken on the lawn of her modest suburban house, shows what appears to be a humanoid shape inside an elongated craft with illuminated windows (poorly reproduced in CUFOR vol. 5, no. 3). Another, taken from the same lawn, has a scene resembling a waterfront with luminous structures in the background.

By contrast, Bernice had no interest in photography and did not own a camera. It struck me as probably more than coincidence that both she and Dorothy seemed to be centers of attraction for UFO activity of all kinds. Obviously the means these two women used to express their experience were quite different, yet just as obviously the influence that causes such incidents is present in each.

Turning back to the flying golf ball, if one is inclined to think ball lightning provides an answer (as it arguably does for so many indoor UFO cases), there is an incident described in *Flying Saucer Review* (vol. 19, no. 2) that is worth considering. The time was the night of June 21-22, 1972, and the place was the bedroom of 20-year-old Javier Bosque, a student living at Logrono in northeastern Spain.

Bosque was in bed listening to his transistor radio, having just finished taping some guitar music on his recorder, when the two leaves of his window opened and a ball of light entered. Although frightened, Bosque managed to turn on his recorder to catch the beeping noises that started to come from his radio.

"...the object remained stationary for a few moments, and then commenced an exploratory stage," according to the Spanish publication *Stendek*, from which the *FSR* article was translated by Gordon Creighton. "It put out a beam, first towards the transistor radio, and then towards the tape-recorder. Then, drawing the beam entirely in again, the object rose up once more to a height of two meters from the floor and, after halting for a few seconds, headed straight towards the window and vanished."

If that was ball lightning, we will have to turn back the clock because we know absolutely nothing about the marvels of nature!

Another incident involving a miniature UFO that comes to mind again raises the question, as in the Niblett and Wilkinson cases, of whether some psychic quality possessed by the witness lies behind the whole experience. In this case, however, it appears that such a quality may have been sharpened or even created by the experience because the witness herself claimed that before it occurred she had no interest in the UFO phenomenon. Afterward, however, she felt her outlook had changed so much she was even attracted by it and other mysteries of the supernatural.

An account of the incident was carried in CUFOR (vol. 4, no. 6) which reprinted it from the SOBEPS *News*, a Belgian publication designed for English-speaking readers. After describing how the witness, Mme. A.V., was driving along a country road one September evening in 1965 on her way home from work in Brussels, the report continued in her words:

"Suddenly I had the sensation that the car was not responding to the steering wheel, which turned from left to right without any apparent reason and I immediately thought of a flat tire or a tire rapidly in the process of losing air. That only lasted a few seconds and I started to slow down.

"It was then that, bizarrely, I felt myself lifted with my car some centimeters clear of the ground! At the same time, a sort of 'small neon light' appeared several centimeters from my windscreen and it remained fixed there for several seconds before me, slightly to my right.

"It seemed to be solid, opaque and uniformly luminous, having a light yellow color which was not at all dazzling to the eyes. It was like a tube with 4 cm. diameter and about 70 cm. long, slightly curved towards the top. Its ends were well-defined and its contours clear.

"You can understand my stupor!

"It stayed thus fixed for what seemed an interminable time and then it disappeared suddenly (the duration was estimated to be three or four seconds). It seemed to me that at this moment my car once again made contact with the ground..."

At some stage after that Mme. A. V.'s interest in the UFO puzzle changed from negative to intense, and we can see that perhaps from the beginning she was what our visitors might consider a sympathetic subject.

The turning point came, at least to outward appearances, several years later when Mme. A.V. was worried about the health of her second daughter who had an ailment that her doctors were unable to remedy. The SOBEPS article said:

"Then, one morning which seemed just like all the others, a revelation!

"Mme. A. V. had just woken up and immediately had the feeling that there was someone in her bedroom. She opened her eyes and saw, facing her at the head of the bed, her daughter who was standing there, fixed and immobile.

"Realizing the absurdity of the situation (it was not her daughter's custom to do this and, moreover, this daughter was absent from home), she first of all thought she was having a bad dream or an hallucination. Once again, as in the previous case, a sort of small 'neon' was visible in front of her daughter which seemed to embrace the form of her stomach and the digestive system and remained stationary in this position!

"This vision lasted several seconds and then all of a sudden disappeared.

"Coming out of her stupor, and having made sure that she was indeed awake and that she was not dreaming, Mme. A. V. recalled her earlier adventure: the neon which then appeared had exactly - and the witness is firm - the same color and the same appearance as in the first incident. Only its shape had changed...

"In the mind of the witness, this 'vision' could only be explained as a sign sent by some supernatural force, with the aim of clearing up her daughter's illness. She must be suffering from stomach trouble or upsets in the digestive tract and the doctors had not yet diagnosed this eventuality.

"The fact is that this diagnosis turned out to be correct and, nursed with adequate treatment, the young girl completely and quickly recovered."

Mme. A. V.'s experience was that of a true psychic, even though it will never be known whether the neon device helped create the vision or was simply part of the witness' own mental projection. In any case, her conversion was complete.

"I don't know why," she said later, "but I feel attracted by all that touches on the paranormal aptitudes of certain people. All my leisure time is spent on the study of these phenomena.

"I feel drawn to this although I had never before felt the slightest interest in this subject. I believe that I possess a gift for this sort of thing, especially for healing." ●

UFO OVER OTTAWA by Mr. X

This article first appeared in the Res Bureaux Bulletin *No. 58, April 1980, and is reprinted with permission. Mr. X edited and published the* Res Bureaux Bulletin *which has now ceased publication.* Journal UFO *looks forward to continuing contributions on UFO material from Mr. X. ('Mr. X' is a legal name, not a pseudonym).*

On the evening of March 12th, a frustrated resident of Nepean, Ontario, telephoned the CJOH-TV newsroom to report an unidentified flying object. Although he had notified the police and military, no one in the government seemed interested in taking note of his report. Max Keeping, a newscaster at CJOH-TV, went out to look at the UFO being reported. The time of the initial report was around 8 p.m. and would have been at a time when a brilliant Venus was visible. When Mr. Keeping made an effort to report the UFO to the authorities, he met with the same sort of frustration experienced by the original witness. No one would listen. It was most probably this frustration that spurred his momentous announcement during the evening's newscast that he had seen a UFO in the skies of Ottawa.

As the original witness was a former air force officer, the identification of the object would seem to have been desired. Unfortunately, neither the RCMP nor the defence officials were responsive to the report. When the National Research Council was contacted, Dr. A. G. McNamara dismissed the sighting as being nothing more than the planet Venus. One viewer of the news broadcast was Terence Dickinson, editor of *Star and Sky* and popular astronomical writer. He had spoken with Keeping but found it extremely difficult to convince him that the UFO was probably Venus. The next evening, Mr. Dickinson called this editor (Mr. X) and inquired as to who in Ottawa one should report UFOs and where one could obtain a reasonable explanation. As no such agency exists per se, it was described as to how the various government agencies, (whether RCMP, DND, or NRC), would sidestep their responsibilities and resort to buck-passing or promote the easiest, if inaccurate, explanations. The Air Traffic Control in Ottawa tried to explain the object as a weather balloon or a communications satellite, but as noted in a Canadian Press dispatch: "anything but a flying saucer". Prompted by Mr. Dickinson, a telephone interview with Max Keeping was made on the evening of the 13th and background information regarding the handling of UFO reports in Canada provided.

What has become clear is that the UFO might well have been Venus as reported by a vast majority of those people who saw a light in the sky. What is bothersome is some witnesses, including Mr. Keeping, state that they saw the UFO at a time when Venus would have been below the horizon. What then were they watching? Dickinson suggests that the UFO when seen around 8 p.m. was Venus and that what was said to have been Venus by Keeping and others was Sirius; and, later that evening, Sirius alone in the sky may have been mistaken for the UFO. While this is the best effort to identify the UFO, it does assume several errors on the part of the main UFO witnesses. When the UFO was first seen, it was reported to have moved from the eastern part of the sky to the western sky in far too short a period of time to be accounted for by any planet. If it was seen in the eastern sky, one might then suspect Jupiter was seen rising, but how then was it later mistaken for Venus half way across the sky? Witnesses also claim to have seen the UFO long after the setting of Venus but still in the direction of the western horizon. One witness was a staff photographer for the *Ottawa Journal*. He had photographed the object well after 10 p.m., after midnight, and described it as a flashing light making erratic movements both vertically and horizontally. This photograph in the *Ottawa Journal*, (March 14th), as opposed to one of a squiggle of light shown by Keeping on the second evening, showed an oval or lens-like object. However, the object was photographed with a telephoto lens and was blown-up as far as was possible without obscuring it with the photographic grain. No details can be expected from this pinpoint on the photographic negative. Still, an analysis of the photograph is being pursued by Arthur Bray, an author of two books about UFOs, who resides in Ottawa. An offer to try to identify the star-field surrounding the UFO was discounted when it became clear, after a brief interview with the photographer, that no stars were to be found on the photograph. Much of the difficulty in establishing the truth of the matter has come from the lack of details noted by witnesses, such as exact times of the sightings and a lack of ability to identify some celestial objects, as well as the reluctance of government agencies to record reports of this UFO.

Even though there are regulations and proper channels for reporting UFOs in the RCMP, DND, and Ministry of Transport, not one of these agencies filed any report of this UFO with the National Research Council. And, considering that the National Research Council was contacted directly by witnesses, the only active investigation was by Dr. McNamara. When questioned about the sighting, Dr. McNamara admitted that he had not even consulted an ephremis or handbook to note when Venus was visible and when it was not. He had not seen nor was he interested in the *Ottawa Journal*'s photograph, (his main objection to it was that it failed to indicate which direction was up). Yet, the most indolent behaviour comes in the failure of the National Research Council to note any information of this sighting in the 'Non-Meteoric Sighting' file, (or UFO file). If the NRC is the government agency responsible for receiving UFO reports, it is most damning that no effort was made to note the sighting in any form for its own files. One might well wonder at the reticence of police and military authorities to pass on through channels UFO reports, but one might well fear at how little concern is shown by scientists who will not even note the time and location of a widely reported sighting over the capital city. By failing to respond, Dr. McNamara has allowed prospective witnesses to be discouraged from coming forward with future reports and has also denied access to the report to others who do make an effort to identify reported UFOs and who do consult the *Observer's Handbook* as to when and where Venus is visible. When Max Keeping asks: "Where does one turn? Who accepts these reports?", it becomes most clear that the Canadian government is not yet prepared to act responsibly and that if not for the efforts of a few private individuals, no effort would be made at all to know what is happening in Canadian skies. (For key references, see: *Ottawa Journal*, March 13 and 14; *Kingston Whig-Standard*, March 13, p. 4, and, 15, p. 3; and, *Brockville Recorder and Times*, March 14.) ●

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